

Figure S6: Sequence of an mRNA encoding EP procyclin, with primers used for circle PCR

*AACTAACGCTATTATTAGAACAGTTTCTGTACTATATTG*  
*acttcaattacacccaaaaagtaaaattcaca*  
 ATGGCACCTCGTTCCTTTATCTGCTCGCTGTTCTTCTGTTCTCAGCGCGAA  
 CCTCTTCGCTGGCGTGGGATTTGCCGCAGCCGCTGAAGGACCAGAAGACA 51  
 AGGGTCTTACTAAGGGAGGCAAAGGCAAAGGCGAGAAGGGAACCAAGGTC RT  
 GCGCCGACGATACCAATGGCACTGACCCCGACCCTGAACCCGAACCCGA  
 ACCTGAACCCGAACCTGAACCCGAACCTGAACCTGAACCTGAACCCGAAC  
 CCGAACCTGAACCTGAACCTGAACCTGAACCCGAACCTGAACCTGAACCT  
 GAACCTGAACCTGAACCCGAGCCGGAACCTGAACCAGAACCTGAACCAGA  
 ACCTGAACCTCGGTGCTGCAACGCTGAAATCCGTTGCACTTCCGTTTCGCAA 35  
 TCGCGGCTGCTGCTCTCGTTGCCGCATTCTAA 31  
 gcg[atgcaag]gtgtaaagc]cctcggaggaac]aaccctttgaaaag  
 gt]cctt]catttatatcgccatcatatggatgcatcgtggt]gtttcctg  
 ctggt]ccttgtaaaacaagtgtggacattcatttaataatatttttcggtat  
 atttttttggatgacatcctttctaataccttattaaccatcgccatgagac  
 ccacagccctgtagat]tttctgtgatg]tttcggttg]cgta]tccataat]tt  
 taagcgtttcactcctat]ttttttttcattcctttgaatttg]gacct]AAA 34

An EP procyclin cDNA sequence derived from procyclic trypanosomes is shown; the spliced leader and poly(A) tail are in italics, the 5'-UTR and 3'-UTR are in lower case and the coding region in upper case. The positions of all oligonucleotide primers used for circle PCR are indicated below the sequence. The two downward arrows indicate the ends of fragments amplified using primers 52 and 35. Boxed residues indicate polyadenylation sites from different products.